The Standard.

For the Standard. PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Bethany as surrounding vicinity, held on Tuesday 6th inst., on motion of Rev. J. E. Sikes, Mr. Wiley Weer, was elected chairman and W. T. H. Ewing, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion, the chairman appointed J. B. Sikes, W. T. H. Ewing, B. F. Beckerdite an J. D. Bodenbeimer a committee to draft and report rescitations. After an interview of the committee, the following resolutions were reported through the chairman of the committee, which were unanimodaly adopted:

WHERMAS, It is not only the inalienable right, but alsoluted the common-wealth; and, whereas, we believe that the Statest North-Carolina has frequently, and in various ways received improper and unjust treatment at the hands of the Confederate government. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do most sincerely protest against all the encroachments of the Confederate government upon the rights and privileges of North-Carolina, and especially do we protest against the appointment of a Virginian to the office of Tithe collector for our State. This we do negative that the second that the second disrespect to the gentleman appointed, bestern a conviction that the appointment is unjust, and the PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

the omes of Tithe collector for our State. This we do not frein personal disrespect to the gentleman appointed, but from a conviction that the appointment is unjust, and that we have many men who might fill this office, equal in takent and integrity to any gentleman from Virginia or any other state.

other sister State.

Resolved, We hear with pleasure that the geatleman from Virginia, appointed to this office has been suspended.

We hope this is true, and if not, we most heartily demand

L'esolved, As North-Carolina has furnished more than he Institute of the state of the s it is absolutely necessary that all the men that we not have at home remain to carry on the agricultural interest of the State, so as to produce the necessaries of life. Moreover, our State defences has been most shamefully neglected, while our troops have fought and bled in defence cother States without receiving that honor that is due to their realize. other States without receiving that honor that is due their valor. Therefore, we protest against any more of out troops going beyond the limits of our State until our own. State defences are cared for, and some means devised by which the necessaries of life may be secured to us.

12. solved, That we agree with the Conservative citizen of Wake in the opinion that it is the duty of patriotic citizens to hold meetings and "declare whether they be free then or not."

I tolerd, That we demand that the rights of North Carolina be respected as a sovereign State.

L. solved, If this be not done, that North-Carolina ha

the right, and ought to use the same to assert her sover tood. That the condition of our country demands prace, and that we are in favor of the same at any time that

it can be effected on honorable terms.

Follows. That our thanks are due, and are hereby tender! I to W. W. Holden for the fearless and able manner in which he has defended the rights of our citizens and Resolved. That a copy of the above resolutions be for

warded by the Secretary to the Editor of the N. C Standard with the request that he and other Editors friendly to the cause throughout the State publish the same.

The meeting was addressed in an able and eloquent manser by J. R. Sikes and B. F. Beckerdite. Entire harmony pratziled throughout all the proceedings.
WILEY WEER, Chm'n. W. T. H. Ewing, Sec'y.

For the Standard

PUBLIC MEETING IN WILKES COUNTY. At a public peace meeting held at the Court House in Wi Kesboro', on the 7th day of August, 1863, on motion, Wit. W. Hampton was called to the Chair, and Thes. H. Sair 'clair and J. S. Call were requested to act as Segre

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: Dr. Jas. Calloway, Elisha Willborn, Harrel Hayes, C. J. Cowles, James Eller, A. L. Rosseau, Rev. S. P. Smith, Rev. Wm. Church, A. B. Dancy, J. C. Lat b, and J. O. Martin. The committee retired to consult, and in their absence

the meeting was entertained by speeches from the Chair-and H. M. Stokes, Esq. They returned after a short attence, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Accolord, That we would hall with gladness and great

ive a return to peace and quiet upon a just and proper bases, and we see no impropriety in the people of both governments meeting in primary assemblies, and expressing the ropinions and desires of peace, as we are fully convinced that the great body of the people, both North and For th, are anxious and desirous that peace should be reserved between the two countries; and we fully believe that every honest and just person in the Northern govern-ment is heartily opposed to the prosecution of the war against the South, in its present form and for its present purposes.

Resolved, That our gallant and veteran armies in the
feul are entitled to and have our most heartfelt gratitude

at d admiration for their brave and most glorious defence of our rights and liberties, and that the memory of our of our rights and liberties, and that the memory of our takes soldiers that have fallen in our defence will ever be the balmed in our memories—they and their glo ies.

Lesolved, That believing that too much blood has alted been shed in this unnatural war, and that the time has fully come to reason together, we suggest that our authoraties take such measures as they may deem wise, to being about an honorable, speedy peace.

Resolved, That whilst we will willingip bear our just toportion of taxation for the support of government and

Resolved, That whilst we will willingly bear our just popertion of taxation for the support of government, and it e maintenance of our brave army, yet we are opposed to the collection of the same being presided over by a resident of another State; and that we are much pleased to learn that the chief Tithingman, Bradford, has been reserved by the President, to be filled, as we hope, by some worthy citizen of our own State.

Resolved, That we recognize in our present Executive, tov. Z. B. Vance, a true patriot and statesman, and that in his administration of the State at this most critical juncture, we are well pleased, and feel well satisfied that he will sontinue to do his whole duty.

pinoture, we are well pleased, and feel well satisfied that re will continue to do his whole duty.

Besolved, That the Judiciary of North Carolina has always been a subject of Just pride to her citizens, and we soon the base attempts of certain newspaper scribblers and maligners, who seek to bring opprobrium on Judge Pearson for his recent decisions in Arbeas corpus cases, conflicting with the Confederate government.

Resolved, That the bold and independent course pursued by W. W. Holden in conducting the Standard meets are approbation, and we take this concertuative of de-

ar approbation, and we take this opportunity of desouncing that paper in Richmond which delights to trasince our good old State, and which advocates the "one
saan power," in other words, a despotiam.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Nandard, and other State papers be
requested to copr.

requested to copy.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.
W. W. HAMPTON, Ch'n.

J. S. CALL, Secretaries.

For the Standard. PUBLIC MEETING IN WILKES COUNTY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WILKES COUNTY.

Public meeting held at Traphill, Wilkes county, N. C., etc. Friday, the 31st July, 1868, by the Conservative party.

The committee being appointed, William R. Sparks was called to the chair, and R. B. Bryan appointed Secretary; and the following resolutions were passed and adopted by upwards of 200 of the citizens of that vicinity:

Resolved, That we believe the time has fully come when the people of North-Carolina should take a decided stand and look to the interest, safety, and welfare of themselves without the fear of Kings abroad or Monarchs at home.

Resolved, That the course of the Confederate government towards North-Carolina from the beginning of the war, has been any thing but fair and honorable; and that let her blood flow ever so freely, not a word is said or charitable act done, to honor the valor or patriotism of her sons.

Resolved, That we are opposed to paying Mr. Bradford of any other man one tenth of our products, for we do not have it to spare, and also we are opposed to the law.

Resolved, That owing to the scarcity of men to labor, as we have but few slaves in this poor mountain country, and the vast quantity of rain which has seriously injured our erops, we have nothing above what will supply the poor widows and orphans of our community.

Resolved, That we are opposed to sending any more troops, except such as are in favor of prosecuting the war.

Resolved, That we have a peace Convention forthwith for the peace and safety of the people.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course pursued by W. W. Holden in defending the rights and liberties of Borth-Cardina.

forth-Cardina.

Besolved, That these proceedings be published in the MM. B. SPARKS, Chm's.

On the lat of August, 1963, another large meeting was beld eight miles from Traphill—about five hundred citizens of that viejnity being present. The Traphill meeting resolutions were read out and approved ot, and ordered to be sent to the Standard by the committee present, Wm. Walker, E. Billings, M. H. Adams, Willis Walker, and A. Magrady.

M. H. Adams, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY. At a meeting of the Conservative party of Davidson seunty, held at Piney Grove, on the 8th of August, 1882, on metion of John Teague, Joseph Motsinger was called to the Chair, and Wm. Bodenhamer was appointed Secre-

The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Abram Trague, Joseph Hine. J. W. Recee and Jahn Trague were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who reported through their Chairman the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do cordially concur in and adopt the pramble and resolutions adopted by the citizens of Greene county, together with those of Yadkin county, published in the Landerd.

**Add That we would most carriedly remonstrate against the policy, at least until after the crops are gathered, of any more troops being taken from this part of the State, as we believe too many have gone already.

Resolved, That we are for posce, and to that end the President is hereby requested to suspend hostilities, and propose a Convention of all the States to accomplish the same.

who is not pledged to repeal the tithing law at the earliest opportunity; we therefore recommend Lawis Hanss, of Clemmonsville, as our choice as a representative for the 7th Congressional district of North Carolina.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, W. W. Holden is one of the ablest and boldest defenders of the rights of the people in the State, and that the stand which he has taken in their defence is a just cause of pride to every true North

their defence is a just cause of pride to every true North Carolinian, and that we recommend the Standard, under his control, to every lover of freedom, and to all those

who hate tyranny and oppression.

Resolved That these proceedings be published in the Standard and Progress.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH MOTSINGER, Ch'n. W. BODENHAMER, Sec.

For the Standard.

Mg. Holden:—It is really gratifying to your numerous friends in this section, to see the bold and determined stand you have taken in our present troubles. Your views upon the great and important question of personal liberty-injustics to North-Carolina, and an honorable peace, are endorsed by at least two-thirds of the people of this County. The question of personal liberty, which you have so ably defended, in a question of great investment. Hartial law. The question of personal liberty, which you have so ably defended, is a question of great importance. Martial law, or a suspension of the habeas corpus, which is the same thing, is utterly detested by all right thinking people.—We hold that the Constitution bestows sufficient power upon the government, and that power is sufficient in war, as well as in peace. The Constitution was not designed for peace alone, as some claim, for it was adopted almost amid the roar of artillery and clamor of arms, and, therefore, it was to be regarded in times of war as well as in fore, it was to be regarded in times of war as well as in times of peace. There are some that cry out, away with the Constitution until our independence is achieved. We say away with such men. If we are to live under a despot, it matters but little with us, whether it is under Davis or In regard to the injustice done North-Carolina, we all

Lincolb.

In regard to the injustice done North-Carolina, we all have a right to complain. From the very commencement of this war, our good old State has been ridiculed, abused, and suffered gross injustice. Our Judges have been in aulted. Our people have been set aside for men of other States. Our soldiers have cried in vain to be placed under officers from their own State. These, Mr. Editor, and many other wrongs have our people had to suffer. Who have fought the battles of this war? Who have put the enemy to flight in nearly every engagement? In every battle, from the battle of Bethel to Gettysburg, aye. of Charleston, the bones of North Carolinians have bleached the ground and their blood have enriched the soil. Notwithstanding all this, a certain shade Brigadier in Richmond, says that North-Carolina is nothing but "a nest of d—d traitors." Notwithstanding all this, the Richmond Enquirer invites us to leave the Confederacy. With all of this abuse staring us in the face, we have breasted the storm—have patiently submitted to the ridicule—have quietly permitted our fire sides to be called a nest of traitors, have fought under officers from other States. Is this right? Is it just? Verily, "the last feather breaks the Came!'s beck." A day of reckoning must and will come—it is fast approaching, and the voice of resentment, though now faint, will soon be heard as the mighty whirlwind from the mountain. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear."—We claim that our soldiers should be commanded by Northmountain. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear."— We claim that our soldiers should be commanded by North-Carolinians, and that justice should be done us in every other respect. We will be satisfied with that and nothing less. Those in authority might profit by reading the story of Samson. He was once strong and slew his thousands, but he trusted his secret in the hands of another, and she betrayed him and he became as a child. His enemies ipsulted, abused, and sneered at him. He submitted to all of these wrongs, till finally his strength returned and his en-emies were made to tremble and suffer. North-Carolina delegated her strength, as it were, to the Confederacy.— Like Samson's enemies, the authorities of the Confederacy have insulted, abused and sneered at us ever since. But have insulted, abused and sneered at us ever since. But her strength will return and then those that are trying to oppress her will be made to feel her power. North Carolina entered this contest in good faith and has furnished men while other States have furnished officers. On every battle-field we have suffered severely, while others have claimed the credit. We have been in front of the battles, but in the rear of justice. People of North-Carolina, will you stand this injustice? You have submitted long enough—patience has ceased to be a virtue. Then, North-Carolinans, rise in your might and tell your slanderers at Richmond that they are your servants. Tell them what they shall do and what they shall not do. You have the right—you have the power—maintain your honor.

A few words to you, Mr. Editor, and we will close.—Peace—when shall we have peace? It does seem to us that enough blood has been spilt—that enough lives have

that enough blood has been spilt—that enough lives have been lost—that enough widows and or bans have been made. Is there no renedy? Is is not time that the good men North and South were casting about to see if they could fall upon some plan to arrest this awful war? We are for peace an honorable peace—a lasting peace Negotiations will certainly have to be resorted to at some time—this war the original secessionist that has some office that keeps him out of the war. The last man, the last dollar must go before negotiations can be made. These men cry for blood, but they are careful not to put themselves in the way of Yankee bullets. The last man don't mean me. It means that poor farmer who has a wife and little children who are relying upon him for a support. It means that pour mechanic who is trying to earn an honest living for his wife and little ones, by the sweat of his brow. It means such cattle, to use their own language, as Holden and Pennington, who are trying to bring about an honorable peace. Yes, Mr. Editor, we have some of these last man gentries akulking here smong us. They are, almost to a man, cowardly secessionists. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

EGO.

Logisanga, N. C. July 28, 1868. LOGISBURG, N. C., July 28, 1868.

Ma. Enwon: - A few days ago an article appeared in one of our public journals which breathed the war spirit pretty freely, and which would be admirable, indeed, if put in practice by the Editor and those who concur with him.— The style of the article implied faith in its teachings, but Mr. Editor, is not faith dead without works? "Shew me thy faith without thy works and I will shew thee my faith by my works." I should like to know if the Editor has shown his faith by his works, and if he has not, have we not the right to doubt his sincerity?

We have too much of this wind-mill patriotism from high

We have too much of this wind-mill patriotism from high places. The cry of the blood and thunder gentry has ever been "go boys—go! Repel the invader and protect our property from Yankee cupidity, and our wives and daughters from in-ult and degradation." This has over been their belief—their faith, but now we want their works, the evidence of their faith, so come on, gentlemen, nerve your-selves for the last bloody conflict; the cause demands the ancrince of the last man and the last dollar; your President says it is in timeseaf peril: your counter needs you selves for the last bloody conflict; the cause demands the ascrince of the last man and the last dollar; your President says it is in imminent peril; your country needs you and justice commands your presence in the army; we are pressed on all sides and shrouded in the gloom of midnight; arouse then, and dispel this shadow of darkness. Prova your faith by your works. It is no excuse to say, I am too old, I am not able, &c. The statute of limitations does not excuse you. If you have been laying on "flowery beda of ease," drinking liquor until you are to fat and shortwinded to double-quick it at the enemy, take a little exercise in the army and a little less brandy in the stomach, and you will get the better of your inability to fight. If you find my prescription too slow for the necessity of the times, enter a hospital and turn nurse, perhaps you can be of efficient service. Or take the place of your son or nephew or some other sleek, hearty incumbent of a shade office, and put him in the ranks in your place, by the side of your poor neighbor, who is fighting for eleven dollars a month. That is the way to evidence your faith. Be just and brave, patriotic and honest, and dou't demand the last dollar and the last man, and not be willing to lend a helping hand yourself. If you do persist in such a course, you should be forced into service and your name blazoned high on the service of to the shedding of innocent blood in a quarrel hatched between yourself and the Abolitionists.

You aided in breaking up the best government on the earth—you have destroyed the happiness of millions, and filled the homesteads of the innocent, from the St. Lawrance to the Rio Grande, with mourning, and still you shout for blood. Innatiste monster! has not the blood of thousands already slain, appeased your ravenous appetite for human gore? And, now after counselling war and precipitating the present horrors upon the country, you have the effrontery to charge those who then opposed you and are now fighting your battles, with treason. Thos

en hanging, remember Haman erected a gallows for Mor-decai, but perished thereon himself. J. T. L.

W. W. Holden - Dear Sir: —In your issue of the 22d inst., there is copied an article from the Raleigh Daily Progress, and your editorial remarks of concurrence on the subject of peacs. I desire to express not only my own, but, I think, at least nine-tenths of the people of this county's entire approval of these sentiments. You are correct in saying the people desire a cessation of hostilities, and peace, and, Mr. Editor, I believe they intend to have it at no distant day. You are also correct, and the people will sustain you, in the opinion that an honorable compromise now is preferable to a continuance of this bloody and desolating war; and the risk of a total subversion of the institution of alsvery—ney, of civil liberty itself, for I am fully persuaded that both are in imminent jeopardy, by and on account of this war.

of slavery—nay, of civil liberty itself, for I am fully persuaded that both are in imminent jeoparty, by and on secount of this war.

But how are the people to be heard and their wishes accomplished? Most clearly in the manner pointed out in your useful and widely circulated paper. Let the people assemble at their respective county towas or other places of business, and in calm, deliberate convention, give expression, by resolutions, to their feelings. I do believe, Mr. Editor, that nine-teuths of the ment in this county (as well as a large majority of other counties.) will eagerly quit the most pressing business engagements on such a call and ity to the place of meeting, cheered on by mothers, wives and daughters in so righteous and humane a purpose.

It is true, Mr. Editor, there are some who will a tand aloof with folded arma, and denounce you, and all others like you, as traitors. They are the men who were mainly instrumental in bringing on this unhappy war. They are generally those who have some lucrative business or trade that war stimulates and renders profitable, or who hold some office under the Jefferson Davis dynasty; men whose eyes can gase on blood and carnage and the dead bodies of the humble poor, so their coffers are made to run over with filthy lucre. To all such men you may say "essay viper, you bite a file." I agree with you in another suggestion in a late paper, it is, that the people make the issue broad and clear in the approaching congressional election, and

require our members, when elected, to adverte an armistice of hostilities, and enter into negotiations with the federal government for a peaceable estlement of our disputes on the best terms, not involving dishonor.

I also trust and hope the people of North-Carolina will vote for no one for Congress who is not pledged to vote for the repeal of the odious tithe law, that vestige of feudal ages, which earls only will willingly submit to. A law that in fact makes every farmer in the land, however opulent or humble he may be, a tenant of Jefferson Davis and his creatures in power. A law designed to flood the States with police spice and government stipredistries. Already are we having imported into our State for the execution of this detestable law, perhaps, some broken down politicians or impoverished F. F. V. Will North-Carolinians submit to such indignity much longer? I trust not.

such indignity much longer? I trust not.

FRANCOM OF SPENCE AND PROS.

LENOIS, Caldwell Co., July 28, 1868.

Ms. Epiros:—To my certain knowledge there is at the present time no inconsiderable effort being put forth to crush out the movement now making on the part of the people in favor of peace, and if the masses should be so obstinate as to continue to hold these public met. people in favor of peace, and if the masses should be so obstinate as to continue to hold these public meetings, to suppress the proceedings of the same. I know of what I am speaking—but I sincerely trust, Mr. Editor, you will not be deterred by any threats that may be made against am speaking—but I sincerely trust, Mr. Editor, you will not be deterred by any threats that may be made against you or your paper, to close your columns against the people. While I have the privilege of living in a Republic, and nominally under a Republican form of government, and in a State whose Constitution declares all polistical power to be derived from and vested in the people only, I shall never consent to tamely surrender up all my rights and privileges into the hands of a few self-constituted leaders. Never. I am of opinion that there are many more of the same way of thinking. These patriotic gentlemen can advocate overturning this Republic and establishing a monarchy, and carrying on the same, until we are reduced to the degraded state of Mexico—and make an invitation, like that oppressed people have done, to be given a foreigner for a King, and to have established the Catholic religion by law among us. There is no harm in all this, none whatever. Certainly it has no tendency to unite and strengthen our enemies, or to dispirit our soldiers, war-worn and tired as they are at this time. No, they are so wise as to say or do nothing wrong—no, never.—They are infallible, and wisdom will surely die with them. But there is danger, if the people continue to meet and express their opinions as they have commenced doing.—Such a course of policy will do harm and protract the war, and that only. But to tell the people tere is no hope unless France will soon come to our aid, is all right and proper—especially with those who are longing to see imless France will soon come to our aid, is all right and proper—especially with those who are longing to see imperal rulers lording it over the free-born citizens of the South. For one, I feel like letting a certain class of gentlemen in this Confederacy know, if they are asbamed of the sentiments entertained by the yeomanry of this State, that they will be chearfully exceed from any responsibility. that they will be cheerfully excused from any responsibility of their acts. But, I incline to the opinion, that all their efforts to awe the people into affence and absolute submission to their arbitrary behests will prove a signal failure, though they succeed in closing the columns of all the papers of the State against them.

OBSERVER.

CASUALTIES IN 11TH N. C. T. AT GETTYSBURG AND FALLING WATERS.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., Aug. 6, 1863.

Company A.—Capt Hand commanding. Killed, Daniel Powell, W A Elliott, J H Hudson, J H Earnbardt, J S Galoway, J L Barneet. Wounded, 2d Lt R. Hand, Orderly Sergt R B Alexander, Sergt Neely, Sergt Brown, privates M R Alexander, J N Alexander, H W Allan, J W Bigham, Daniel Dullu, W E Ewing, DP Glen, G T Herron, F Hobbs, T N Johnston, J F McConneil, C Paysour, T A Prim, P Roberts, J M Stowe, T Wright, William Kennady. Missing, Capt W L Hand, Sergt S McElroy, Corpl W S Icebower, privates M McAlexander, M A Alexander, R C Alexander, C A Allan, P S Auten, J R Bigham, J R Ewing, J S Garrison, D Jenkins, J H Montgomery, S McGinnis, G A Neal, A Wingate, J Glover, Wm Goodrum, John Smith, John McWhirter, Sergt J M Simma, Corpl T C Ruddock, privates T M Heuderson, R A Graves, Jacob Jenkins, O S Earnhardt, J J Blakely, W A W Wallace, R F McGinn. ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., Aug. 6, 1863.

B-Capt Armfield commanding Killed, privates A H B—Capt Armfield commanding Killed, privates A H Morrison, Wm Duckworth, H Shuffley. Wounded, Lts P A Warlick, E W Dorsey, Sergts J M Duvai, J L Warlick, J P Michaux, W W McGimpsy, Corpl R W Carlton, privates P B Anthony, G W Andrews, L A Bristol, M Branch, James Cannon, John Cook, R Carswell, Jno Duckworth, John Fincannon, John Keliar, W T Landis, J Levingston, A A Morgan, T B Moore, M Pearson, W 8 Patton, L Singleton, W A Smith, E F Walker, A P Warlick. Missing, Capt M D Armfield, Lt Thos Parks, Corpls R J Hennesse, II H Galoway, H H Parks, privates C Branch, a Pucket, G L Stacy, P Teams, Jas Andrews, Jacob Bowman, W A Brewer, John Clark, J W Crawley, D A Cansby, James Courtney, T A Dorsey, B L Davis, D Shuffler, Wm Shuffier, D Griffia, J Griffia, L B Harris, P W Morgan, Jas Parks, A Perry, S S Singleton, Jas Smith, A Smith, H

Smith.

C-Capt Bird commanding. Killed, Lts T W Cooper, E A Rhodes, Sergt Wm G Parker, privates Benj Carter, Jas W. Caspar, J P Mitchell, T H Peele, J H Pierce, N B Rice, D G Stone. Wounded, Orderly Sergt C Craig, Sergts Wm H Todd, J T Rayner, Couple J B Carter, J A Adams, W W Powell, privates L E Butler, Jas M Burden, John Corprew, Simon Cullipher, Wm Caspar, Augustus Davis, Jas R Floyd, Jacob Freeman, Wm Gregory, Thos Holder, Wm L Leggett, Wm B Mardie, A Pritchard, Lewis Todd, Wm Ward, J H Williams. Missing, Jas Caspar, Joseph C Jackson, J H Parker, John T Gregory, R L Byrum, Jesse Byrum, R M Skiles.

C Jackson, J H Parker, John T Gregory, R L Byrum, Jesse Byrum, R M Skiles.

D-Capt. C S Brown com'd. Killed-Corp'l M Minters, Privates J C Christenberry, J W Kuncaid, N L Walla Wounded-Lt W J Kincaid, Serg J E Lane, Privates T W Benlield, M Clark, J D Cook, S L Giles, E A Hennesse, W W Kincaid, John Laugent, J Miller, J Pearson, John Saulmon, Perry Summers, Wm Wood, W H Williams, J B Wadkins, W M Causby, W H A Metton, J C McKesson, E H Williams. Missing-lt G W Kincaid, Sergis J M Clay, O J Brittain, S J Black, Corp'l J E Simpson, Privates P W Hennesse, E M Sudderth, R L Todd, H A Tate, E A Melton, J T Brittain, David Bles, G Causby, H Fair, W W Giles, A Huffmun, I W Johnson, M Miller, A Mace, J Poteat, C Taylor, B B Whisenbunt, M Williams.

F-Capt E A Small, commanding Killed-Privates N

W Hennesse, E M Sudderth, R L Todd, H A Tate, E A Melton, J T Brittain, David Bles, G Causby, H Fair, W W Giles, A Huffmun, L W Johnson, M Miller, A Mace, J Poteat, C Taylor, B B Whitsenhunt, M Williams.
F—Capt E A Small, commanding Killed—Privates N C Jordan, Win J Smith. Wounded—Lts S W Roberts, W D Res, Serg't T M Small, Corp'l W E Beabury, Frivates M Askew, I Bytem, F W Bates, J R Conner, L Davidson, W E Parish, J E Proctor, S S Sutton, J B White G B Whedbee Missing Capt E A Small, Lt B B Hoskins, Serg't J W Trotman, Serg't N Mardre, Corp' J E Creecy, Corp'l R Briscor, Privates B F Goodwin, R White, T C Bateman, T C Bagley, A Forchand, C Mansfield, J W Taylor, H Floyd, T H Haskett, T C, Harris, T Jones, Jas Long, Caleb Laue, Wm Nowell, C Smith.
G—Capt J F Freeland, commanding, Killed—Lts J H McDade, J W Williama, N B Timer, Privates W Pendergrass, W S Durham, C Edwards, W M Suggs.
Wounded—Serg T C Davis, Corp'l W G Ivey, Privates W Andress, A Daniel, T Blackwood, F Davis, w D Finiteff, E Garreit, J Miney, C H Peudergrass, H Sparrow, T Stain, B Saitt, J Trip, S Williams, B King, J Hartoock, Missing—Lorp'lis Sinjes, Norwood, W Thayl, D C Waddell, J L Prodergrass, Serg W G Whitted, Privates J Cheek, R Daniel, W Jolley, R King, E Resves, W T Sparrow, T J Whitaker.
H—Lt Lowrie, commanding. Killed—Lt J B Lowrie, Corp! T J Campbell. Wounded—Lt J H Kuox, Sergts F C Harris, P W Clark, R D Saville, Privates B M Coffey, Plugley L Harman, S Bryant, A Key, S W Blair, W Mineey, Missing—J A Snider, A R Hamel, R C P Orter, Sergt J S B Caldwell, J M Cooper, F J Smith, Wm H Knox, W T Morrison, J C Russell, A Hotelkhits, J W Smith, A Sloop, I—LA D A Coon, commanding. Killed—Privates A G Cody, D H Haynes, U M Hoover, John Hofner, R L Ramsay, A A Seugler, A B Hamel, R C P Orter, Sergt J S B Caldwell, J M Cooper, P J Smith, Wm Kee, W Stroup, B Haynes, W H Detton, Ortpla, Sergt A R Haynes, W H Detton, Ortpla, Sergt A R Haynes, W H Detton, Ortpla, Sergt B M Lower, H Human, P B Delinger, A J Hafner, B H Haynes, J M Corp, Sergt W H

Powers.

Cel. Leventhorpe and Adjutant Lucas wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Sergt. Major McKorkle missing.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 95, held in their hall in the town of Hookerton, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Weiners, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father, in his divine Providence to remove from our midst our worthy and highly esteemed friend and brother of our fraternity, Hamar C. Enwand, who died June 13th, 1983, aged 23 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Resolved, That we, as members of Jerusalem Lodge, deeply aympathize with the relations and friends of the deceased in their irreparable loss which they have sustained by his being called out of time, in the bloom of youth with the most favorable and flattering prospects of fortune, usefulness and high respectability before him.

Resolved, That the deceased, as one of our ancient and honorable fraternity, has ever been esteemed among us as one of its brightest ornamputs; but while we deeply deploration less, we are consoled with the refaction that our loss is his gain, that he has become a bright and shining member of that Grand Lodge above, over which the Supreme Architector the universe presides, into which all good inasons hope, ere long, to gain admission.

Resolved, That in the life and character of our deceased brother, we view a striking instance of the pious and ex-

emplary man, the amiable and accomplished gentleman in all of which relations our community has sustained a se-

were loss.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to write a letter of condolence to be accompanied with a copy of these resolutions to his deeply afflicted and bereaved family for the purpose of evincing our fraternal love and esteem for the decreased.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect for the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty day's Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Baleigh Standard for publication with the request that the State papers copy the same

S. D. POPE, P. M. BOUNTREE. Com.

For the Standard TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 95, held in their hall in the town of Hookerton, July 18th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHENERS, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to sever the sacred ties of brotherhood which have so long existed between this Lodge and our esteemed and worthy brother, ISHAN DIXON, who died at his residence in Greene county, N. C., July 5, 1863; and whereas it was brother DixOn's

Isham Dixon, who died at his residence in Greene county, N. C., July 5, 1868; and whereas, it was brother Dixon's standing request to be buried with masonic honors, which request was, by the manager and relative by affinity, totally disregarded and denied; therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow with meekness to the just decrees of an Allwise Providence, we deeply mourn the loss of our departed brother; and that we will yet pay that tribute of respect to his memory which his upright and holy life, as a mason and Christian, so justly deserves, and which he so frequently requested.

e so frequently requested.

Resolved, That the many moral virtues and social qualities of our deceased brother rendered him dear to us as a brother and endowed him as a worthy mason.

Resolved, That we extend our most cordial sympathies to the relatives of the deceased, and tender to them our

incers condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in further token of our esteem for our deeased brother we wear the usual badge of mourning for

thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the Secretary's minute book, and a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and also to the N. C. Christian Advocate and

Raleigh Standard for publication
IRVIN JONES
W. T. DIXON,
H. F. GRAINGER

[From the Manchester Examiner, June 17.] The Stock of Cotton in the Confederate States. On this subject the following appears in a London cotemporary, from a Confederate source :

In the several communications recently published concerning the stock of cotton in the Confederate States, no allowance has been made for that consumed by the people of the South, who have depended since the 1st of May, 1861, on their own manufactures for their dry goods. The quantity of the raw material thus taken up to the 1st of September next will be equivalent to at least 1,500,000 bales cotton having been used for almost every conceivable purpose. As nearly the whole crop of 1860 was exported, shipments continuing up to July, 1861, the following statement, based upon information from the cotton States, may be regarded as a fair approximation to the number of bales at the commencement of the next commercial year:

8,500,000 Crop of 1862, 1,000,000 Crop of 1868, Total.

Exported, Destroyed, 150,000 850,000 1,500,000 Consumed. - 2,500,000

Stock on hand on the 1st Sept., 1863, Of this quantity, however, it is not likely that more than 2,000,000 bales could be sent to market prior to the close of the shipping season in 1864, under the most favorable circumstances, one half of which will be required by the manufactures of American States. Should peace be concluded by the 1st of July, more than a year there after would be needed to place the inland transportation facilities of the South in the same condition that they the process of getting the cotton to the ports would not only be very tedious, but very expensive. The usual imports of cotton into Great Britain consist of eighty per cent American and twenty per cent other sorts. The exports from here to the continent being principally Surats, leave eighty five per cent of American to make what is known as British fabrics, of which there was an extra large stock in all parts of the world at the breaking out of hostilities. In fact the American crop of 1858, 1859 and 1860, averaged an excess of 1,000,000 each, or an accumulation in the three years of 3,000,000 bales beyond the wants of mankind. This extra quantity received a fictitious consumption by being passed through British looms, an additional spinning force of thirty per cent having been put in motion when there was no occasion for such an increase, as cir-

cumstances have proved. This was equal to a year's domand, which with the ordinary two years supply of cotton and cotton goods always on hand, made the importing countries independent of the South for the period of three years, assuming that the warehouses would be entirely emptied. Twenty six months of that time have already elapsed, and thirty months will have transpired be fore any possible relief can be experienced. Cotton is now selling at Liverpool at "three prices," or famine rates. What then must be its value a few months hence? Surely the warehouse floors cannot be swept clean.

After two years of "agitation" on the subject, increased supplies do not come forward from India and other countries, the additional quantity thence not exceeding the great waste in the Federal States for war purposes. Nor ist probable that there would be any demand for such "out side" productions. tions. They may answer for certain descriptions of manufactures for home use, but the great export trade of England is in goods made from American cotton, and it seems folly to imagine that India can, in any event, occupy the place of America in this particular, unless by some freak of nature, the pe-culiar climate influenced by the Gulf stream, and other advantages possessed by the States for the culture of their staple, be transported to the far East. The average consumption on both sides of the Atlantic, subsequent to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, has been about 3,000,000 bales per annum; for ten years preceding that epoch it was only 2,400,000 bales. It is reasonable to suppose then that upon the recurrence of peace, the demand will greatly increase.

On the first of September next there will be only one year's stock of raw cotton at the old estimate, and the warehouse will contain but six months supply of cotton and cotton goods whereas, they should have enough for two years. This makes a deficiency equivalent to 4,000,000 bales, taking into consideration the ordinary stocks, 7,000,000 bales below what was in existance at the consuming points at the time of the fall of Fort Sumter. It will, therefore, require three or four seasons of excessive crops to bring cotton down to its nominal price. Not only has the ordinary demand to be supplied, but the usual stocks have to accumulate. The capital withdrawn from the cotton trade by reason of American war has been the means of founding joint stock banks and financial associations; in turn, the same funds will pass through these new sieves into their accustomed channel.

The foregoing statement differs from one inserted

in your columns some days ago to the extent of 1,500,000 bales, the writer of which overlooked the quantity consumed in the Southern States. This however, does in no manner diminish the resources of the Confederacy; on the contrary, it augments the wealth of the people of the South, as 3,000,000 bales will not more money than 4,000,000 bales, the price raling higher and expenses less. European as well as American statesmen, not being aware of the details of mercantile affairs, committed an error in thinking that the war would at once create a cotton "pinch." They not only made no allowance for the usual two years' supply over in stock, but for the extra quantity, equal to an additional year's wants. Although the earth's productions that are used for food are rarely carried over the year of their growth, in consquence of their perishable nature, all ose commodities required for clothing are generally held in sufficient quantities for two year's con-

SALT.

Sound, Onslow County, which he will sell at his works two dollars per bushel below the Wilmington market price, or he will trade Salt for provisions at the current market rates.

Salt is now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be make for, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay in their supply at once.

May 19, 1865.

11. Wanpd.

A REMARKABLE NEGRO.—The North Carolina Presbyterian mentions the death of a very remarkable negro, known as "Uncle Moreau," and belong-ing to Gen. Owen, of Wilmington. He was, accor-ding to his own account, ninety-three years of age. We quote the following:

He was born in Western Africa, upon the banks of the Senegal river. His name originally was Omeroh," which has gradually been change the French title he now bears. He belonged to the tribe of the Fulahs, but from which of the various nations inhabited by this people he came, it is difficult to ascertain. There is no doubt, however, that he is the most remarkable of his tribe ever brought to this country, and is now perhaps the only one of the nation living in the United States One of the same was sent back to Africa as early as 1733 by Oglethorpe; another was ransomed and sent to Lieria in 1888; besides these not more than two Fulahs were known in 1855 to be in the limits of the Southern States.
. "Uncle Moreau" was brought to this country in

1807, just before the final abolition of the slave trade. He was landed at Charleston. Sometime after he reached this country, he tell isto the hands of a cruel master, from whom he escaped. After being arrested as a runaway and confined in jail in Fayetteville he was at length purchased by Gen. Owen, to whom he beloaged at the time of his death.

When "Uncle Moreau" became the property of Gen. Owen he was a very devout Mohamme but was soon taught a "more excellent way." He was baptised by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, then pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, and became a member of that church. His membership was afterwards transferred to the 1st church, Wilmington, of which he died a communicant.-His piety was of the highest order, being character-ized by a child like trust in the Saviour that perhaps never was excelled. He spent several months of last year in Fayetteville, a refugee from his home, and during the time though exceedingly feeble in bodily health, he was rarely absent from the house of God during worship. Calling to see him on one, occasion, we found him reading his Arabic Bible which was his constant companion; and he gave us a specimen of his composition in Arabic, which though not equal in beauty to others we have seen written earlier in life, does credit to his penman

ship of that ancient language. But the devout, humble christain, reclaimed from the darkness of heathenism, has passed to the immediate presence of his Saviour. And in the judgement of these who knew him best, there are few of those now enjoying this blessed privilege, who have undergone less change at their transition from earth to heaven than "Uncle Moreau."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHN-Ston County. Henry Sillivan vs. James H. Durham. Attachment. Fall Term of the Superior Court for the

County of Johnston, 1863.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Durham, defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said James H. Durham of this proceeding, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answer, plead or demur, the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, Wm. H. Joyner, Clerk of said Court, at office,

the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863.
WM. H. JOYNER, c. s. c. July 24, 1868. (pr. adv. \$10.)

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING
FLUID, manufactured by J. E BRITTON, Charlotte,
N. C. A superior article! Southern manufacture. Try
it! All bottles warranted.

am manufacturing an article of WRITING INK, equal, if not superior, to any links manufactured North. Every person who has tried this link speaks well of its quality.— It has a blue black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail, by addressing

the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color and as good now as when first

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. e lnk is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed to has used the lnk and cau speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton :

DEAR Sin: -I have tried your very excellent Writing PEAR SIR:—I have tried your very excellent writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal, if not far better, than any writing ink made at the North. Every one who will try this ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

RINITY COLLEGE.-THE NEXT TERM will commence August 12th. Board about \$25 per month; Tuttion \$37.50 per session; Preparatory \$16 to \$27 per session. We shall have good boarding accommedation for as many as may attend.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT of land in the County of Greene, North-Carolina, called BULLHEAD, fourteen miles east of Goldsborough, contaming between 275 and 300 acres. The place has on it a good dwelling house, gin house, ootton screw, and other convenient and necessary buildings; also, a very good fish pond near the dwelling. For terms, apply to the subscriber at Goldsborough

JOHN J. EDMUNDSON.

MR. E. L. HUSTON—SIR:—YOU ARE hereby notified that by virtue of a commission to us issued, we will proceed on the third (3d) day of September next, at Alva Smith's store house in Fair Bluff, N. C., to take deposition of Augustus Smith, to be read de bene esse in the case of Doe on demise of E. L. Huston vs. John Griffin and Stewart Carroll, when and where you can attend and cross examine said Smith, if you see proper.

A F POWELL, J. P.

DEMPSEY COLEMAN, J. P.

Fair Bluff, N. C. Jüly 18, 1863.

30—w8ipd.

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 18, 1863.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—MY place near the town of Snow Hill, Greene County, and 20 miles east of Goldeborough, is for sale, consisting of three hundred and fifty scree of land, about one third is cleared and under fence, with good buildings on it. It is a beautiful and one of the healthiest places in the county. Possession given at any time. Address.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL. a segro man who says his name is GREEN, and that he was raised by Reuben Carpinder, of Wake County, N. C., and now belongs to Willie Whitley, of Mississippi.—
The owner of said boy is hereby netified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. The age of the boy is \$7 or 40; weighs about 175-lbs., and says he has been run-away about eight years. WM. H. CULLOM, Sh'ff of Johnston Co., N. C. 31—wam

NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUN-ty, in Equity, Fall Term, 1862. TROMAS C. HORYON and others os. MIAL HORYON and others. Petition to sell

land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Courf, that Mial Horton, — Coleman and Cynthia, his wife, Willis Horton, and Edward Freeman and Mary, his wife, defendants in the above petition, are non-residents of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six weeks, commanding the gaid non-residents to appear at the part term of this Court. said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard'as parts as to them, and decree according to the prayer of the said

petition.
Witness, Tho. K. Thomas, Clerk and Master for Frank-lin County, at office in Louisburg, July 16th, 1863.
THO. K. THOMAS, C. M. E. (pr. adv. \$10.) 80-w6t.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY. WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENflying shuttle and old-fashioned looms, spinning wheels,
boldleads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing

belsteads, &c. In a few days we expect the strength of all ing shoe lasts and pegs.

Our Foundry is also in operation and eastings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention.

We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new eastings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plants of various kinds by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON 4 HOOKER. Hillsboro', N. C., June 5, 1863. 46-waswif.

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAH. OF RANDOLPH A County, N. C., on the 4th of March, 1863, a negro slave who says his name is GREEN, and that he belongs to David Graham, of Wyths county, Virginia. Said boy had on when taken up a gray frock-coat and gray panta. He appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, weights about 150 lbs., copper color. The owner of said slave is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

B. F. STEED, Jailor.

OUR CAUSE AND COURSE 1-TO PA PLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Office Chief to missary, C S., Greensborough, July 27th, 1863. Conformably to the Circular of the Commissary G.

Conformably to the Circular of the Commissary G. of Subsistence, approved by the Secretary of We. Commissarist Department in this State is divided four Districts for the purchase and proper distribute subsistence stores, and a chief purchasing commissarian ability and experience has been appointed in each distribute who has appointed a sub-agent for each county.

This system is deemed adequate to meet to emergencies as may arise, and I hereby earnestly peal to the people of this State to bring forward these purchasing agents of the Government all articles purchasing agents of the Government all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can pearly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every Rood can be all articles as the army will be necessity for impressing such articles as the army will be obliged to have for its support. The order in force indicate but one method by which Commissaria from other States, whether at depots or with armies in that there is the states. cate but one method by which Commissaries than States, whether at depots or with armies in the telephote in supplies from this State, and a strict admit them is indispensable to develop the resource States alike. All District Commissaries in this States alike. States alike. All District Commissaries in this State at their sub-commissaries and agents are, therefore, bend directed to prohibit interference within their appropria limits, and if shipments of purchases so made be attempted in the state of the prevent them, and if the state of the prevent them, and if the state of the prevent them. ed, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if ner

ed, they will take steps to provide the stores.

Resident Quarter Masters are respectfully requested refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report cases to the commissary in whose District the transact JAMES SLOAN,

Maj. and Chief Commissary, for the State of North-Carolis 62-y

MAMP WHITING, WILMINGTON, N. CA.MP WHITING, WILMINGTON, N. C. July 30th, 1863.—All members belonging to compa H, 31st Regiment N. C. T., absent on furlough, whosh loughs have expired, will report to me immediately duty at this place or Charleston, S. C., or they will be with according to law. All members receiving furlous from any other office than Gen. Whiting's, Wilmings N. C, will report by letter officially at once, as there we be so further indulgence given them. Those in the officially are required to report in person, then if female for they are required to report in person, then if female for they are required to report in person, then if sending for they are required to report in person, then if sending fit for service, they can obtain a turbungh from these by quarters in proper form. I hope the members of compa H, 31st regiment will respond to this call promptly.

JAS. E. TODD, Capt.

Co. H, 31st Regiment N. C. 7.

Aug. 6, 1863.

Aug, 6, 1868.

ORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAM CON ty, Court of Riess and Quarter Sessions, May Res. R. C. Council, Adm'r. of Dempsy Goodwin, Joshua E. Goodwin, Sarah Goodwin, Mary Goodwin, Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy and Elizabeth Lawrence Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy and Edizabeth Lawrence. In this case it is ordered by the Court that adverte ment be made in the Raleigh Standard, according to be for Shadrack Cole and wife Nancy, and Elizabeth Lawrence. rence, to be and appear at the next term of this Court rence, to be and appear at the next term of this Count be held for the County of Chatham, in Pittsberough, a the second Monday of August, 1863, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise jument proconfesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office, in the 18th July 1853.

the 16th July, 1863. R. C. GOTTEN, c. c. c. By WM. F. FOUSHEE, b.;

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAR LINA. A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, it are to me that the necessities of our people still request continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended proclamation to the exportation of certain articles have the State.

Now, therefore, I. ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor North-Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportant Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Y. Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., exp ed heretofore.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Gorge Seal. Sonor, Captain General and Commander in the Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of Augus, 1863, and in the eighty-eight year of our Inde By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. Aug. 18, 1863.

All daily papers copy one week and weekly papers.

THOUSANDS OF BOXES OF THE SOUTH ERN HEPATIC PILLS have been ordered in one day Wherever known their use continues. Without pulling they have gained ground by their real value. Let than five hundred persons are known to have been cut

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His corespondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumains Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles as Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Est., of Dinwiddle County, Virginia, and describing remarkable cures in his family of Philiona Mee matism and Pleuriay, says "My District of Philiona Mee the testofore from \$175 to \$200 per year. I have used the (these pills) for my family, which consists of eighteen what and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is, great saving. They certainly are the best family medical ever discovered."

and colored, and have not cated in a loctor. Ins in great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North-Carolia had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says: "less menced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence of them. They acted like a charm on me. From that her I have improved. I have persevered in their use untilest by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had step man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose these pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from \$100 to \$200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

Thos. H. Raney, Esq., Grauville county N. C., says: find your pills to be the best family medicine I have mused. They have proved very beneficial in my own as I have been very much afflicted for 15 years, and have insevery kind of medicine that I could get, but have few more relief from your pills than all others. My disease a bronchial affliction, and a complete prostration of a nervous system. I have used them in ten or fifteen can in my family, and find them to be the very medicine in my family, and find them to be the very medicine in my family, and find them to be the retail price; and the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be the to be the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be used to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be the to be the to the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be the to the to the total the manufacture. The manufacture is th

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the hast taxes, compel the proprietor to increase the retail price quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to be than when sold at lower rates.

PRICE—\$1,50 a box. For \$15 a dozen boxes will be prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desires than a dozen boxes, must apply, to the druggistares are duction made to Druggists and Merchants with by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address

GEORGE. W DESNS, Wilson, N. C.

B50 REWARD.—I WILL GIVE THE above reward for the apprehension of a sep-boy that absconded from Elies Albright, Alamance couty, M. C., on or about the 28th of November 1862. Said boy is 21 years old, and named JOE, is 5 feet inches high, weighs 180 pounds, has a scar on his erest a wart on the eye lid, has thick lips and is very black. It address is Company Shops, N. C.

JOHN P. ALBRIGHT

JOHN P. ALBRIGHT
Administrator of Elias Albright
33—win B100 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM
thet subscriber on the 2d instant, my be
GEORGE. He is about 23 years old, yellow complete
straight hair, about 5 feet high; he may pass as a feet of
I think he is endeavoring to get into the enemy's line,
will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.

Eagle Rock, Aug. 10, 1868.

WM. A. RHODES
33—w354

TAKEN UP, AND COMMITTED TO TAKE

he was raised by Council Best, of Wayne County, of and now belongs to William Harvey, of Richmond, vince of warde County, or The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, or will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. DIXON, Shelf Greene Co., N. C., July 10, 1868.

56—wkself NOTICE.-THERE WAS TAKEN Is and committed to the jail of Stokes county, 50 on the 28th of June and 18th of July, 1863, the followed

on the 28th of June and 18th of July, 1843, the soluted described slaves as runaways.

HANNIBAL, or Lewis, who says he belongs to one? uel Robertson of Richmond, Va. Hannibal or Lewis, if feet eight and half inches high, weighs about 180 point bears a small soar at the corner of left eye, slight scars under side of the left wrist about two inches long, very row visage, dark copper and good countenance of posed to be 28 years old, dress, grey yarn coat and had yarn pants.

posed to be 28 years old, dress, grey farn coat as yern papts.

JOHN WILLIAM says he belongs to Gordon Keel, and Wythville, Va. He is 5 feet at inches high, weglis in 165 pounds, about 25 years old, rather yellow complement black mole on the under lip near the right come the mouth; scar on the right jaw, made as he said hat; small mole on the left side of the neck and has a

woman, named SARAH ANN. She weighs about 100 is 5 feet, 5 or 6 inohes high, dark popper, color, full is quick spoken, about 20 years old and took all her original with her when she left. I will give the above results her delivery to me, or for her confinement in an july that I can get her. My address is

JOSEPH D. DELIV.

JOSEPH D. DELAP.
Thomasvile, N. C.
30-asip

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE, following property situated in the town of Taris wille, N. C.: One lot containing two acres on which is a large dwelling not yet completed; eight rooms of building are elegantly finished—the other portion all der good roof and requires but little more work to describe the blot is well enclosed, with good well and houses thereon.

houses thereon.

Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to Col. M. TEACO at Taylorsville, or Capt. J. H. PUOTE, at Raleigh at Taylorsville, or Capt. J. H. PUOTE, at Raleigh.